DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.

A. H. HAYES.... J. E. M'CLURE.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

DAILY—*Fifteen Cents a Week*, payable to the carriers, weekly.... or, *Eight Dollars* per year—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates—in advance.....Single copies, *Five Cents*..... The office will receipt for all subscriptions exceeding one week.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

SEMI-WEEKLY—this morning—containing late news, foreign and domestic, markets, &c. Single copies in wrappers at office—5 cents.

☞ We learn that the decision rendered by the U. S. Supreme Court in the celebrated Gaines case will be published in French in the Orleanian of Friday.

FOR THE SEAT OF PEACE.—The following vessels left last night for Vera Cruz with government stores, viz: ships Tyrone, Goulding; Orphan, Williams; Atlantic, Rose; bark Geo. Henry, Cross; and brig Perfect, Townsend. The U. S. schoonor Capt. Morris, left for Brazos St. Jago with government stores.

☞ We return thanks to the Hon. Henry Johnson for a public document.

☞ We have received from J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street, a copy of a work entitled "An Introduction to the Author's Course of Reading, and Elements of Reading and Oratory." Part Second. By H. Mandeville, D. D.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This evening will be played at this theatre the nautical drama of "Black Eyed Susan," in which Mr. N. B. Clarke, Miss Kate Meadows and Miss E. Deering, appear. Between this beautiful melo-drama and the farce of the "Revolt of the Workhouse" a song will be sung by Mr. Page, and a dance given by Miss Fanny Deering. A crowded house may be expected.

PEACE NEWS IN NEW YORK.—The Herald says that the news of the ratification of the treaty was received with great coolness by the people of New York, with the exception of the Wall street stock operators.

GEN. SCOTT.—This officer was waited upon at Frederick, Md., by a deputation of the citizens of Richmond, and invited to become the guest of that city. The General, in a handsome address, declined, for the present, the invitation to visit Virginia.

FATHER MATHEW.—The Boston Mail of the 9th says: "We learn from a responsible source, that letters received in this city, from this distinguished apostle of temperance, convey the intelligence that owing to a paralytic stroke, he will not probably make his intended visit to this country. The attack from which he suffered occurred on Easter Sunday."

Important from Europe—By the America.

We find the following important telegraphic dispatch in the Memphis Enquirer of the 16th:

BOSTON, June 14, 1848.

To the Editors of the Memphis Enquirer—The Chartist demonstrations at London and Manchester were promptly suppressed by the civic police.

Mitchel's sentence has caused tremendous excitement in Ireland, and his family has been enthusiastically adopted by the Irish nation as its own.

A villa belonging to the Rothschilds has been burnt in Austria. The Austrians have defeated the Milanese at Lake Idrie.

The Danes have defeated the Germans with very heavy loss to the latter at Lander's Isle.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of the members of the bar to the sale of a valuable collection of Law Books, which will take place this afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the office of Messrs. Pierson & Bonneval, No. 67 Gravier street. The books in part belong to the estate of H. J. A. Deslix, and the other part belong to a lawyer leaving for Europe.

AUCTION SALES—*This Day.*—Benjamin Kendig & Co. sell, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Mart, corner of Common and Circus streets, horses, mules, cattle, carriages, etc.

☞ G. W. Harper, has become joint editor and proprietor of the Steubenville (Ohio) Journal, a whig paper.

EXPORTATION OF SPECIE.—Five hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars were exported from New York to Europe on the 11th inst. The United States took $450,000, and the packet ship St. Nicholas $99,000, for Havre.

PRAISEWORTHY ACT.—Day before yesterday, a man, supposed to be insane, by the name of John Bartley, threw himself into the river. Officer Trescazes of the First Municipality Police immediately plunged in after him, and rescued him from a watery death. Mr. Trescazes deserves much praise for this kindly and humane act.

FAILURE.—The suspension of Messrs. Gouger & Stewart, a respectable East India firm, in London, has been announced. The liabilities are stated at about £80,000, of which the amount in the shape of acceptances uncovered by securities does not exceed £30,000.

COLLISION.—The Cincinnati Atlas of the 10th inst. says: "We learn by the officers of the Robert Fulton, which reached our landing yesterday, that about 10 o'clock on the preceding night, the Fulton came in contact with the Arkansas Mail at Eighteen Mile Island, by which the guards of the Mail were entirely stripped off on one side. The boat was not sunk, and no lives were lost."

DROWNED.—We learn that on yesterday afternoon, as Capt. William Gibbs, of the U. S. schooner Major Vinton, was on his way to the city from Dog River, in an open boat manned by some of his own crew, for the purpose of purchasing stores for a voyage—in consequence of a heavy blow which came on, attached his boat, by a line to a schooner, also coming to the city, with its own boat in tow—soon after which the schooner made a tack, which dragged its boat entirely over the stern of that of Capt. Gibbs, carrying him overboard with it. Every exertion was made by those of his own boat and of the schooner to rescue him, but without avail. He rose to the top of the water some two or three times, and tried to swim; it is supposed he was very much injured by being carried overboard, and also having, we understand, some two hundred dollars in gold and silver on his person.—*Mobile Advertiser 17th.*

OHIO RIVER.—The Louisville Journal of the 12th says—"In the forty-eight hours ending last evening, the river here had fallen five inches, and there were four feet seven inches water in the canal. The weather is warm and clear."

ANOTHER TRAGEDY!—*The Mystery Cleared!—Seduction and Death!*—This (Thursday) morning we have heard some of the particulars relating to the fate of Sarah Furber, whose mysterious disappearance we mentioned last week. It seemed that Miss Furber had become the victim of seduction; and several letters found in her trunk contained some directions which she might follow to escape detection. Accordingly she visited Dr. —— of this city, whose skill failed, and she *died under his treatment.* Farther, that Dr. —— employed a person, whose name we are not at liberty to mention, to carry her body away while yet warm, and secrete it. He carried her to Boston, hired another person to *cut her in pieces*, and deposite her in a vault! Dr. —— has disappeared, but his son is under arrest, and several others implicated in the girl's ruin, are in the eye of the police.—*Manchester (N. H.) American.*

Gardner Ingalls, a portrait painter, was arrested Thursday evening at Exeter, N. H., charged with being implicated in some way in the murder of Miss Furber.—*Boston Chronotype, 10th inst.*

ACCIDENT.—A lawyer named Benjamin M. Cage was accidentally shot near Woodville, Miss., on the 10th inst. He expired almost immediately.

FIRE.—A fire occurred at Akron, Ohio, on the 8th inst., which destroyed a number of the most valuable buildings in the place, including the office of the Summit Beacon.

Important from Mexico.

Herrera President—Arista Minister of War—Indian Insurrections—Pronunciamiento of Jarauta and Paredes—Speeches of Pena y Pena and Herrera—Correspondence of Chaparral.

By the British mail steamer we have received our full files of Mexican papers, together with the correspondence of Chaparral. Our dates from the City of Mexico are to the 10th inst. The last division of our army left the City of Mexico on the 12th, as we learn by letter from Vera Cruz. The departure of our army seems to be viewed with much more regret than its advent. It was indeed the general impression that a revolution would soon be attempted. It will be seen by the extracts we give below that Jarauta and Parades have already pronounced, and that at the last dates the insurrection had not been suppressed.

El Monitor Republicano of the 6th says it has received information that the Supreme Government had appointed General Romulo de la Vega, General José Maria Jarero, and D. Juan Dosamantes, as Commissioners to receive from the American Army all the *materiel* of war which is to be given up in accordance with Art. 4 of the Treaty.

The same paper states that D. Ignacio Jauregui and one Artiaga had been arrested for sedition, and sent to Querétaro.

Sr. Herrera was about to ask leave of absence for two months, on account of ill health. He was not yet able to discharge the duties of the Presidency.

We translate the following letter from Querétaro (from the Monitor of the 6th) as it contains information concerning the notorious Jarauta.

QUERETARO, June 3, 1848.

Sr. Herrera, after having twice refused the Presidency, was to day induced to take the oath of office. Sr. Cuevas was appointed Minister of Relations, in order to form a Cabinet conjointly with Sr. Riva Palacio. At half-past six o'clock in the morning, the new Ministers, Otero, Riva Palacio, and Jimenez, were installed. General Arista will arrive in a few days, and become Minister of War.

I believe that Congress will close its session on the 10th, and will reassemble on the 1st of August.

By the mail of to-day, we learn that Father Jarauta had pronounced at Ligos in favor of war, and against the Government. He arrived there with thirty men, surprised and arrested the authorities, and went through his performances. It is feared that Paredes is in concert with him; and it is said that an officer of the army, Martinez Negrite, accompanied Jarauta. It is shameful that a Spanish emigrant, who, under the pretext of war was no more than a bandit, should dare to meddle in the politics of the country, and overturn public order. The Government should take energetic measures to prosecute and punish him, until he shall render proper respect to the Republic.

Removal of the Government.—The *Siglo Diez y Nueve* says that the Supreme Government has been transferred to Mixcoac, where Herrera and his ministers, Otero, Riva Palacio and Jimenez, arrived on the 8th inst.

Indian Insurrection.—A letter from Zacatécas, dated May 30th, published in the Monitor of the 7th, says:

"News from the interior brings information that the Indians are organizing more formidably than ever. We are assured that intelligence was received in Chihuahua on the 15th, of the approach of 1500 or 2000 Camanches, with the object of invading the hacienda of Salado in the State of San Luis, to revenge the death of about 100 of their comrades during the past year. I am informed that the government of the States will endeavor to be prepared for them."

We extract the following items from the Monitor of the 7th instant:

Day before yesterday General Worth's division entered the city, having been previously stationed at Tacubaya. It comes to guard the place, there having been rumors of attempts to disturb tranquility.

By interposition of the British Minister, the American commander has permitted that from yesterday arms may be distributed to the National Guards, who are commencing to organize.

Gen. Arista is now in Chilpancingo, but will shortly arrive in this city.

The Monitor of the 6th, contains a proclamation of Florez, Governor of Mexico, concerning foreigners who have expressed a wish to form themselves into companies for the preservation of order in the capital. Article 1st, stipulates that the companies shall be organized according to a law of September, 1846. Art. 2d, that their only business shall be to protect property. 3d and 4th, that foreigners may enrol themselves in the National Guard.

The Monitor of the 8th, says: "We learn from Querétaro, that the 2d, 9th and 10th infantry, the 3d cavalry, the artillery, and the company of St. Patrick, were to leave for Aguascalientes, to put down the *pronunciamiento* of Paredes and Jarauta. Some other forces went to a village thirty leagues distant from Querétaro, to suppress a revolt of the Indians, who had killed Gen. Breto and about 50 men."

The diligence which arrived from Querétaro on the 7th, was robbed at San Juan del Rio.

Discourse of Sr. Pena y Pena, on delivering up the Government.

Excellent Sir:—The great majority of suffrage which your Excellency obtained in the States of the Mexican Union, as constitutional President of the same. The choice which was in consequence conferred upon you by the august Chamber of Representatives, and the general desire of the Mexicans, that you should assume the exercise of the Chief Magistracy of the republic, in spite of the miseries which it suffers, are not only a testimony of the great appreciation and high consideration with which the nation distinguishes your personal merit, but a speedy and prompt restitution of the office of which you were tumultuously deprived in the year 1845. All Mexicans have secretly and publicly deplored the sad consequences of that scandalous act. But now, forgetting all the past, we make this act of national reparation, and I, particularly, have the greatest satisfaction in delivering into your hands the reins of government. You will receive them, on my part, with the most cordial good will. When in September last, in obedience to the fundamental law, I assumed the Supreme Magistracy, I had no other object than to preserve the nationality of our country, which was in imminent danger of being lost, and to preserve, in fact, the form of government which imposed that duty on me; not by my own efforts, but on the power of Providence, that visibly favored my intentions, ought I to attribute the inestimable benefit that these two points of my proposition have achieved. I deliver to your Excellency the republic, free, sovereign and independent; recognized as such by other powers, and even by that which has been our enemy, and which has ceased to be so by a treaty approved by the national representation. I deliver it to your Excellency governed by the same republican form under which I received it, without having made any alteration. It behoves you to cause it to preserve, in future, the peace and order so necessary to its grandeur and felicity; and I do not doubt you will achieve it, believing as I do, that the government of your Excellency will be energetic, though prudent, mild but just; and above all, entirely devoted to the laws, beyond which it would be in vain to seek order and true liberty. It only remains for me to direct my most humble supplications to heaven, to completely reestablish your health, to guide and light your steps, and to protect your patriotic efforts.

Gen. Herrera's Speech.

Gen. Herrera's speech on taking the oath as Constitutional President of the Republic:

Señors Deputies and Senators:—If the sacrifice which I make in assuming the Supreme Executive power, would assure the benefits of peace and public order, I would willingly make it to the legislative body. I might then be enabled to justify the confidence of the States which believe me worthy of the first position in the nation, and the choice with which the Chamber of Deputies has honored me. I would have renounced a burthen so superior to my abilities, and have submitted to the decision of that august body, which has anew chosen me, not accepting my renunciation.

Gentlemen, I can only offer, in this solemn act, my de ire for the welfare of the country, and the efforts of an Administration for the prosperity of the Republic.

My political sentiments are very well known. The crisis which has passed, has taught us enough, and all opinions are agreed in the first necessity of a public administration of the Government. To organize this on a solid basis, my thoughts and those of the citizens who comprise my Cabinet, will be directed. This primordial reform will be sufficient to tranquilize the national honor.

The treaty which has put an end to this disastrous contest, places the peace entered into with the United States of North America under the guarantee of the Law of Nations. Our friendship with that Republic will be cultivated by my Government in a manner becoming a civilized people, just in its policy and frank in its designs. I hope that the Administration will be able to preserve the dignity of the Republic, and the harmony of its relations with all nations. The principal support of the Constitution will govern them, as the representatives of the nation.

I could not permit myself to doubt either your wisdom or prudence, or the laws which regulate our social and political condition. God has been pleased to spare my life, and I will employ it in the service of a country which has so distinguished me.

May Providence bless the people, by converting the confusion which now exists, into liberty and a respect for the law.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—Frederick A. Sawyer, of Louisiana, to be Secretary of the Legation of the U. States at Madrid, in the place of Thomas C. Reynolds, recalled.

Consuls of the United States.—Gustave Koerner, of Illinois, for the Port of Hamburg, in the place of John Cuthbert, deceased. Collins Whitaker, of Maine, for the Port of St. Johns, in New Brunswick, in the place of Israel D. Andrews, recalled.

Mexican Correspondence.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CRESCENT.]

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday night, June 5.

Eds. Crescent—In my last I stated that I would remain here until the flag was taken down; but I now think I will leave in the morning of to-morrow—and leave it, too, fluttering from the flag-staff, because the old division of Gen. Twiggs—a division with which I have been ever since it left Monterey—will then depart. An order had previously been issued to surrender the city to-morrow morning; but the Commissioner who was to receive it has not arrived, and the brigade of Col. Clark has come in from Tacubaya, and will relieve those with whom I go. Gen. Butler and Col. Sevier have likewise postponed their departure until Thursday or Friday, and I do not now think that all hands will have marched before Saturday.

To-day the Quartermaster wished to turn over to the Mexicans a million and a half of dollars, but there was no one to receive it. The City Government is very backward in assuming the entire reins of Government, now that the Americans are leaving, and this lakewarmness on their part the citizens attribute to fear; and they, too, are fast partaking of it. New fastenings are being put to the already prison-like street doors, and every thing betokens a clewing up preparatory to the storm. The Puros hold up their heads high in air, and smile when they pass a Moderado or Government man, as much as to say, "Your Yankee protectors are going, and we will now have our day!" The best informed men of both parties believe there will soon be a collision of some sort, and even now the rumor is current that there has been a serious disturbance in Querétaro.

Now (8 P. M.) the streets are utterly abandoned, and the public houses of resort, which have recently been thronged to a late hour, are closed up, for the reason that the Americans, or a greater part of them, have left, and the natives, whom their presence emboldened to be out at all hours, are confined to their houses by fear. One who does not see cannot possibly realize the change which a day or two has brought over Mexico. Our leaving is more sorrowful to the Mexicans generally than was our entrance.

To-day a quantity of surplus Government property was sold by the Quartermaster, some of which realized more than when new at home.

June 6, 7 A. M.—The rumors of a revolution, and a successful one, too, in Querétaro, are in every body's mouth this morning, but I cannot trace them to any source that would warrant me in sending them to you in any reliable shape.

Gen. Kearny left at 4 o'clock, and the small party who are waiting for me are in the saddle.

Ample arrangements have been made by me to keep you well posted in news from this city. I'll write from Puebla.

A Dios! CHAPARRAL.

PEROTE, June 12, 1848.

I have just arrived at this place, from Puebla,* where my last was dated, and, although I have picked up little on the road that will interest you, I will write a few lines.

Perote I find almost deserted—at least, I so inferred from the few house whose doors were open—and it was the first time that I failed to get a lodging and feed for my horse in a Mexican house; but as the Yankees are passing out of the country, policy may dictate a reserved course on their part, and I forgive them. As fatigued as I was with the ride from Ojo de Agua, I started off from the plaza in the direction of Jalapa, in the hope of overtaking some troops at La Olla, but before I had got out of the street in which I had started, my eyes fell upon the familiar American sign, "*United States Hotel*," and dismounting before its door, I was welcomed by a smiling hostess—a Mrs. Paxson McDowell. This woman, notwithstanding there are no troops in the place, has set up here, for the double purpose of accommodating the "outsiders" of the army and putting dimes in her pocket. She deserves support in her temporary occupation, and if every American is as hard run for a resting place as I was, when he passes through Perote, she will be sure of patronage as long as the army is *en route* to this place.

There is probably no place in Mexico so disagreeable as this Perote. It is the fourth time I have been here, and I never saw the sun during either. It was either raining, snowing or sleeting, on the other occasions of my presence, and now there is such a heavy fog overhanging the place that you cannot see ten feet ahead of you. What must have been the feelings of those of our countrymen who were so long confined in the Castle here? Well may it be called the *cold, dreary Castle of Perote.* Speaking of the Castle, there are many of our returning soldiers who would like to blow it up, for the suffering that has been endured within its walls. It is the Bastile of Mexico, and no one can look upon the mass of human bones bleaching upon the ground in the yard of execution but will admit that both civilization and humanity demand its demolition—unless, indeed, the present move in progression shall be a stable one with this people.

It is useless for me to write you any thing I pick up on the road from the city of Mexico, for the arrangements I made for you before leaving must place you in possession of news in advance of what I can receive whilst *en route.*

The 9th Infantry, who have been for the last five months at Pachuca, and who took the route down over the Llanos de Apam, leaving Mexico on the left, entered the National road last night at Tepeyahualea, and are now encamped seven miles below this place, with the view of entering Jalapa to-morrow.

Major Morris, commanding the brigade composed of the 1st and 3d Infantry, 1st Artillery, Taylor's Battery and Sibley's company of 2d Dragoons, encamps to-night at Tepeyahualea. Col. Riley's Brigade of the 2d and 7th Mounted Rifles and Walker's Mounted company is one day behind Morris, and will sleep to-night at Ojo de Agua. Gen. Kearny, commanding the Division in the absence of Gen. Smith, is to-night at the hacienda of San Antonio, three leagues from this place.

Capt. Allen, A.Q.M., having in charge a small train and a lot of silver, stopped at Puebla, on the 8th, to recruit his train, and left there yesterday morning.

Gen. Butler and staff, with Mr. Sevier, had not left Mexico on the 9th, but are certainly on the road now, as Garland's Brigade, the last to leave Mexico, took up the line of march this morning—if, indeed, they did not leave on Saturday.

The roads we find very bad, having been cut up into deep holes by the trains that have preceded us, and if the wet weather continues, the rear wagons will have hard work to get over the steep and slippery hills between this and Jalapa.

A dragoon was killed at Ojo de Agua last night, and several suspicious Mexicans, one of whom had some of his property, were also killed.

There is scarce an encampment between this and Mexico where two or three new graves are not seen. Removing the sick, as each Division does with it, the change of climate is very disastrous. *Hasta* Jalapa, CHAPARRAL.

* Letter not received.—*Eds. Crescent.*

JALAPA, June 13, 1848.

I have just arrived in the diligence from Perote, and find Jalapa full as lively as it was a short time after the battle of Cerro Gordo. Although there are few troops encamped in the city, they are so near that the officers are mostly in. There is not a house of entertainment that is not crowded.

The road from Perote down is bad in the extreme, and the rear division will have hard work to get over it. Not only our own wagons have cut it up, but the large Mexican ones passing over the places where the pavement has been broken, make, by their great weight, the holes deeper and deeper as each one passes, and I believe that there is not a mile of the whole road over which merchandize is not now passing up, both in wagons and on pack mules.

The divisions of Gens. Patterson and Marshall are encamped at Encerro, near Jalapa and at the factory, three miles beyond the Ten Regiments, or such part of them as are on this line.

Gen. Marshall has been *distinguishing* himself for the first time in this war, since his arrival in this place. He has issued orders that no American citizen unconnected with the army shall remain more than twelve hours in Jalapa. This course has seriously inconvenienced many citizens who have been doing business with and for the army. I have engaged a passage down in the diligence, and will leave at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, so his order will not seriously effect me. Many of those who come under the order are men who have been in every battle in this country. CHAPARRAL.

VERA CRUZ, June 15.

Eds. Crescent—The British Courier is in, and the packet will be off in two hours. The last of the American troops left the city of Mexico at half-past six o'clock, A. M., on the 12th inst. Every thing was quiet in the city. The government had come in from Mixcoac, where it had been several days. Gen. Butler and Staff, and Mr. Sevier, having also left on the 12th inst., will reach Jalapa to-morrow night, making in one day the same distance on the road that the troops require two days to make. Vera Cruz I find very healthy for the season, and business seems quite brisk. Gen. Smith sent an order last night to Gen. Patterson to send down at once 2500 men, and if transports arrive, all will be shipped in less than four weeks.

Two or three steamers and a number of sailing vessels arrived this morning. CHAPARRAL.

☞ We find the annexed card of the independent Taylor Electors of Maryland in the Baltimore American of the 12th:

To the Public.

The undersigned, members of the Independent State Taylor Electoral Ticket of Maryland, and of the Committee of Correspondence appointed by the late State Taylor Convention for the City of Baltimore, have had their attention attracted, by public comment, to the following passages in the statement published in the Baltimore American of June 10th, as having been made in the Whig National Convention by Judge Saunders, of Louisiana, as authorized by General Taylor:

"That General Taylor recognizes in his friends in this Convention those who have the right to withdraw his name, and will cheerfully acquiesce in such withdrawal." ... "And by the act of uniting with this Convention, his friends withdraw his name from the canvass, unless he be the nominee of the Convention."

The undersigned, relying upon the repeated declarations of General Taylor, as to the ground upon which he stood before the American people as a candidate for the Presidency, are satisfied that the statement above referred to is not correct; and they are taking proper steps to relieve General Taylor from any misunderstanding on that subject, the result of which will be in due time announced.

CHARLES H. PITTS, JNO. W. WALKER, THOMAS F. BOWIE, } Electors.

WM. H. COLLINS, WILLIAM H. NORRIS, JAMES L. BARTON, CHARLES F. MAYER, S. TEACKLE WALLIS, ROBERT J. BRENT, BEVERLEY C. SANDERS, JNO. L. CAREY, ALLEN PAINE, MARTIN LEWIS, JOHN D. EARLY, W. A. TALBOTT, } Members of the Committee.

☞ Whatsoever the doubt as to General Taylor's views of other measures, let it never be forgotten that he is in favor of early marriages. He committed himself explicitly on this point, after being kissed by the pretty creoles of Donaldsonville.

RAILROADS.—The railroads completed in the United States and in use extend to 5780 miles, at a cost of $122,525,938.

Facts for Politicians.

[We are indebted to a friend for the following statement; and we would advise speculative gentlemen, of both parties, to keep the facts embodied in it in view in making up their estimates.—*Eds.*]

Singular features in the Presidential election for the past three terms: In 1836 the democratic electoral vote was 169—whig 106; in 1844 the democratic electoral vote was 170—whig 105; in 1840 the whig vote was 210, or just double that of 1844.

Nine States have invariably given a whig electoral vote; *eight* States have invariably given a democratic vote; *four* States have voted twice whig and once democrat; *five* States have voted twice democrat and one whig.

The following are the *nine* States which have invariably voted the whig ticket: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio.

Democratic States: New Hampshire, Virginia, South Carolina, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas and Michigan.

The following *four* States have voted twice whig and once democrat: Georgia, Connecticut, Indiana and North Carolina.

The following *five* States have voted twice democrat and once whig: Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana and Mississippi.

NAVAL.—The U. S. ship Marion, Commander Simmons, arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th of May, from Marseilles. The Jamestown, Commander Bolton, sailed from Africa on the 19th of April, for Madeira. Schooner On-ka-hy-e, at Sandy Hook, will sail soon, direct for Chagres.

[By Telegraph to the Memphis Eagle.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—In the Senate, Mr. Benton offered a resolution relative to the transportation of volunteers and regulars. A bill providing for the payment of Curtiss' Regiment of Texans was passed. The Indian Appropriation bill was then discussed, and the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House, Mr. McKay offered a joint resolution relative to the manner in which Executive annual reports were presented to Congress. Mr. Hamlin reported a bill providing for the survey and improvement of sundry rivers and harbors. Mr. Ingersoll reported a bill to take the next censes, and inquire into the expediency of erecting a new Representatives' Hall. The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up, and an amendment offered to appropriate, for the erection of a Marine Hospital, at each of the following points, $10,000: Louisville, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Paducah, Natchez, Napoleon, Chicago and Cleveland. The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, June 10.—There is little doing here, in the way of legislation, at present. In politics there is a good deal of social chat, and some feeling manifest of a rather varied and indefinite character. The real Clay whigs are rather chafed, but will go for the nominees. On the receipt of the news of Taylor's nomination, two formerly zealous democrats (Messrs. Boyd & Donohoo) flung the Taylor flag to the breeze from the upper story of their dwellings. In no other section of the Union are there to be found warmer friends of Mr. Clay than in the District of Columbia. In the city of Washington all the prominent whigs are of that caste, and this may account for the fact, perhaps, that no demonstration of a public character has taken place since the final action of the Convention. Preparations are being made, however, for a zealous contest. The democracy are rather quiet, and somewhat scared—a prominent member of that party (J. C. Rives) having made out a calculation electing Gen. Taylor without Ohio and Pennsylvania, which he posted up in a conspicuous position—thus forming a subject of no inconsiderable talk. He intended it as a hoax, but it is considered too good to be lost by others, and many are inclined to believe he is correct.

From this time forward, cart-loads of documents will go out from this point; members of Congress are already so engaged; and though the good people of Washington cannot vote for President, there are none who afford more food for the public mind, in every State, than they do.

The opera has been nightly received, by fashionable audiences, with just applause. As Mr. Seguin has engaged for a Southern tour, no lover of the chaste and unequalled entertainments afforded will fail to embrace the opportunity of visiting the Adelphi during the brief stay of the troupe. The engagement positively concludes on the 13th.

☞ The Barn-burners were, some of them, taken all aback by Benton's going North in company with Cass. They could hardly believe their own eye-sight.

☞ Every democratic paper in Alabama has endorsed the nomination of the Baltimore Convention.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The votes for Governor, as counted by the Legislature of New Hampshire, stand—J. S. Williams, 32,245; N. S. Berry, 28,829; scattering, 468. Gov. William's majority is 2,948. He delivered his address to the Legislature on the 8th. It is judiciously moderate in its dimensions, although the Governor finds room to touch upon national concerns, such as the Mexican war, the tariff, and the sub-treasury. He declares that the "great leading agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests, are prosperous and flourishing"—affirms the right of the Legislature to control corporations, by amending or repealing their charters—advocates the amelioration of the laws of debtor and creditor, and devotes the remainder of the document to local affairs.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTORS.—The democratic State Convention of New Hampshire nominated as Cass and Butler Electors of President and Vice President, Jesse Bowers and Samuel Tilton, for the State at large; Joseph H. Smith, district No. 1; Jonathan Eastman, No. 2; Richard H. Ayer, No. 3; and Simeon Warner, for No. 4.

REPUDIATION.—The citizens of Randolph county, Ala., have held a meeting and adopted resolutions declaring their determination not to pay the taxes assessed under the law passed at the last session of the Legislature.

BLOODSHED IN THE FEJEE ISLANDS.—The whaling schooner Alfred, says the Boston Traveller, arrived at Sidney, New South Wales, on the 21st of October, from the Fejee Islands, September 10th: a short time prior to which a severe battle had taken place between the chiefs of Meben and Rewa, in which the latter was defeated, but escaped with a portion of his adherents. All the habitations of the defeated tribe were burnt by their opponents. The number slain on both sides amounted to six hundred, the bodies of whom still remained exposed there. Happily the scene of the warfare occurred at some distance from their location.

☞ The Lynchburg papers state that the subscription to the stock of the South-western Railroad, made by the citizens of Lynchburg alone, exceeds the amount required to secure the charter, and that the subscriptions are still in progress.

VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.—The number of students at this institution during the past session was 212, 181 of whom were from Virginia.

☞ We extract the following from the Louisville Courier of the 12th:

The following transaction has been reported to us by the agent of the steamer Gen. Lafayette, in this city. It appears that on the last trip of the boat to New Orleans, Messrs. A. B. Shaw & Co., of Memphis, entrusted to the care of Mr. Martin, the clerk, a package directed to Payne & Harrison, of New Orleans, containing twenty-one hundred dollars in bank bills. Upon the arrival of the boat, Mr. Martin placed the package along with the bills of lading, letters, &c., into the hands of a certain Mr. Vanderlip, a clerk, for delivery, and who was then acting in the capacity of agent, or sub-agent for the boat, at New Orleans. But it has subsequently appeared that he failed to deliver the package and was soon after among the missing.

Mr. Vanderlip stopped in this city a few days, and put up at the Louisville Hotel. He deposited with the proprietors of that hotel the sum of $2,100 in gold, for safe keeping. Since he has left the city, and it is believed has gone to New York. His father and wife reside, it is said, at Troy, N. Y.

Mr. Vanderlip has always been esteemed a gentleman, both for honesty and integrity, by all who knew him, but this transaction has given rise to feelings of indignation on the part of those who were formerly regarded as his friends.

☞ Indian troubles still continue in Wisconsin; so says the Dubuque Tribune.

☞ Abbott Lawrence has presented another $30,000 to the Harvard University.

☞ Gen. Cass left New York city for Albany, on the 10th inst.

MURDER.—The body of an unknown man, supposed to be a drover, was found on the 5th, near Churchville, in Harford county, Md., with the head cut off. His saddle-bags and money belt had been rifled of their contents.

MURDER.—At Lauderdale Springs, Miss., Jesse Hobbs recently stabbed Thomas Hughes six times with a knife, which caused his death. Hobbs has made his escape.

GORDON PLUMMER,
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.
☞ Office at Lemen Hermann's, Marine Notary, No. 21 *Royal street, New Orleans.* je 20-1tu nov.

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Merino Sac Coats	5 00 to 15 00
Merino Dress Coats	6 00 to 16 00
Merino Frock Coats	6 00 to 18 00
Croton and Alpaca Sacs	4 00 to 7 00
Linen Sacs and Coatees	2 50 to 4 00
Cashmerette Sacs and Frocks	10 00 to 15 00

Pantaloons.

Black Cassimere Pants	$5 00 to $7 00
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Colored Cassimere Pants	4 00 to 7 50
Black Satinet Pants	3 00 to 4 00
Colored Tweed Pants	3 00 to 4 00
Cottonade Pants	1 50 to 2 50
French drap d'Ete Pants	5 00 to 7 00
English Merino Pants	3 00 to 4 00
Linen Drill Pants	2 00 to 3 00
Linen Check Pants	2 00 to 2 50
White Linen Drill Pants	4 00 to 5 00
Indian Nankeen Pants	2 50

Vests.

Colored Cashmere Vests	5 00 to 7 00
Black Satin Vests	3 50 to 5 00
Colored Silk and Satin Vests	2 50 to 6 00
Rich black embroidered Vests	at 5 00
Rich fancy Velvet Vests	5 00 to 9 00
Gold and silver figured Vests	4 50 to 8 00
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Superfine all Linen Shirts, stitched bosoms, $2 50 to $4 50; superfine Muslin Shirts, linen bosoms and collars, $1 to $2 75; French Gingham and Calico Shirts; Hickory check and Negro Shirts; Merino, Flannel, Gauze, brown, white and pink Undershirts and Drawers; Silk Undershirts and Drawers; very rich styles fancy Cravats; Italian and French Black Silk Cravats; Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs; Linen hemmed Handkerchiefs; Linen and Silk Gloves; Black Kid Gloves; Cotton, Merino and